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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
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EXAMINER

DIVINE, LUCAS

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2624

DATE MAILED: 11/30/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/976,078

Applicant(s)

STINGHAM, GARY

Examiner

Lucas Divine

Art Unit

2624

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 August 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 and 21-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 and 21-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Claims 1 – 17 and 21 – 23 are pending.
2. Replacement IDS and drawings have been received and previous objections withdrawn.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 8/22/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With respect to applicant's arguments on page 16 that the combination of Chong, Neilsen and Aihara fails to teach the subject matter of claim 3.

In reply, the claim reads that a user needs to input a number of hardcopies of said document and that the document is in various languages and is to be output to specific output receptacles. Chong teaches setting up a user for the print job to be routed to, Neilsen teaches a user setting a number of hardcopies, and Aihara teaches routing the print job to the correct place (bin) for each user. As applicant states in remarks 'any printing done ... for the specified user will go to the specified bin'. By setting which user the translation would go to, the user would in effect also be thus specifying the associated bin.

Examiner notes that the claim does not state that a user is specifying a output receptacle, just that the documents are output to specific receptacles. Applicant's arguments rely on the person printing being able to specify the output receptacle (see 4th paragraph on page 16), which is not explicitly claimed.

With respect to applicant's arguments on page 16 that the combination of Chong, Neilsen, and Aihara fails to teach 'outputting documents in multiple language to the same output receptacle'.

In reply, if User C and User E are of different languages [see Fig. 13 of Aihara], then bin 3 would receive a plurality of languages in the combination. Chong teaches selecting a user to output the translation for. The ADDR1 and ADDR2 of Chong specify two different users and two different languages. Thus, if one of those users happened to be C and one E, their jobs would end up in the same bin, 3, and the claim limitation would be met.

With respect to applicant's arguments that the subject matter of claim 7 is not 'well known prior art'.

In reply, see Fig. 2 of Labarge, wherein the word processing application on the host machine that accesses the translation program via the Internet.

4. Applicant's arguments, see remarks, filed 8/22/05, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1, 8, and 15 under 102 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Labarge and Chong.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Art Unit: 2624

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1, 5 – 8, and 12 – 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Labarge (US 20020188435) and Chong (US 5175684).

Regarding claims 1, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, and 15, Labarge teaches a **system** (Fig. 1, Fig. 2) for **executing a print job of an electronic document** (p 25 teaches the personal computer hooked up to a printer for printing from WORD or a browser), **the system comprising:**

a translation module (translation services 220, Fig. 3 - translation module is initiated by selecting TRANSLATION from the 215 menu) **of a printer driver** (software application 210 is word processing software that can be used to drive a printer for printing [e.g. Microsoft WORD p 34, p 25]) **running on a host computer** (host PC 20 includes program modules p 23 – 25, Fig. 3), wherein said translation module accepts user input through a graphical user interface **specifying at least one additional language into which a document of a print job is to be translated** (Fig. 3, user selects from list 220; step 435, Fig. 4) **and calls a translation program to perform translation of the document** (calls the translation program on the translation server 270; step 465 of Fig. 4 as selected with the 232 button); **and**

a printer (printer can be connected to the pc 20 for printing – p 25) **for printing said print job including at least one hardcopy of said document translated into said additional language** (printing from Internet browser and Word processing software inherent to the system of Labarge).

Further, the translation program of Labarge is located on a computer network which is the Internet, see Fig. 2 – thus reading on claims 6, 7, 13, and 14.

While Labarge teaches performing translations of documents via a user selection, Labarge does not specifically teach that the system can have multiple translations requested at once ('print job containing translations in a plurality of languages').

However, Chong teaches a very similar system of submitting selections (by a user) of translations for a document and then document can be output back to the user/printed/mailed/faxed, etc... (see B of Fig. 1). Examiner notes another similarity to Labarge in that the request to translate can come via a network (see A of Fig. 1) and thus could possibly come from a similar client system as in Labarge ('transmitted to the computer server system 10' in col. 5 line 40 further illustrates this). Further, Chong teaches the print job contains translations in a plurality of languages of said document (the print job contains plural languages throughout the system, original language inputted and additional languages translated to, see Figs. 1 and 2). For further discussion and explanation of Chong, see Office Action dated 5/19/05.

Thus, Chong has the features of not only selecting to translate a document (as Labarge does) but also the advantageous features of allowing a user to select plural languages for translation at once as well as select users to route them all to (Fig. 2). These allow the user to select addressees as well as many languages at once instead of one at a time in Labarge. Other added features of Chong are that instead of just returning the translation in a browser in Labarge, the combination could return the translation in variety of ways (see B of Fig. 1).

These motivations would have made it obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the system features of Chong to the system of Labarge, specifically adding the abilities to translate multiple languages, send/print for multiple users, and output in a variety of ways.

Regarding claims 5 and 12, which depend from claims 1 and 8, while the rejection of claims 1 and 8 include the translation program located on a server on the Internet, Chong specifically teaches that the translation program can be located on the user's computer (p 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the user could have the translation program on the host machine, for example a separate program or part of the document editing software. The motivations for having a system this way would have been to allow the user to translate documents when there was no network available and to possibly have faster translations with no network waiting.

6. Claims 2, 9 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chong and Labarge as applied to claims 1, 8 and 15 above, and further in view of Nielsen (US 6639687).

Regarding claims 2, 9 and 16, which depend from claims 1, 8, and 15, while Chong teaches the selection of users to print for, including the languages for each user (Fig. 2) and while Labarge specifically teaches that the document editing software can be Microsoft WORD (which has the selection of number of copies in the print menu), the combination does not specifically teach in the selection of how many hardcopies of each print job for each user.

Nielsen teaches selecting the number of hardcopies to print for a print job (Fig. 2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that for each translation of Chong and Labarge it would be beneficial to be able to select how many copies for that language/person. The motivation for doing so would be to allow multiple people (at one address) receive multiple copies of a job. For example, if one of the users being sent to is in an office that prefers German, that person could be sent 10 copies of German translation for the whole office, and so forth. Thus, adding a number of hardcopies option to the selections of Chong Fig. 2 would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

7. Claims 3, 4, 10, 11, 17, 21, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chong and Labarge as applied to claims 1, 8, and 15 above, and further in view of Neilsen and Aihara (US 6592275).

Regarding claims 3, 10, and 17, which depend from claims 1, 8 and 15, Chong teaches the selection of users to print for, including the languages for each user (Fig. 2) and information as to how to route the printouts to the user (address info of Fig. 2) and Labarge specifically teaches that the document editing software can be Microsoft WORD (which has the selection of number of copies in the print menu). Further, both of the patents of Chong and Labarge focus mainly on the translation features and leave more of the well known printing aspects to other art.

Thus, the combination does not specifically teach in the selection of how many hardcopies of each print job for each user.

Neilsen teaches selecting the number of hardcopies to print for a print job (Fig. 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that for each translation of Chong it would be beneficial to be able to select how many copies for that language/person. The

Art Unit: 2624

motivation for doing so would be to allow multiple people (at one address) receive multiple copies of a job. For example, if one of the users being sent to is in an office that prefers German, that person could be sent 10 copies of German translation for the whole office, and so forth. Thus, adding a number of hardcopies option to the selections of Chong Fig. 2 would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

While the combination teaches choosing a user to translate and print for, including how many copies, the combination does not specifically disclose selecting an output receptacle for the jobs to be output. Further, Chong and Labarge and Neilsen all teach a printer, but they do not go into specifics in the operation of the paper ejection units.

Aihara teaches associating a user with an output bin (Figs. 11 and 13).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that if the different users selected in Fig. 2 of Chong/Labarge were picking up the jobs at the local printer (suggested in Fig. 1 of Chong), that it would be beneficial to have separate bins for the users. The motivation for doing so would have been to place different translations in different bins so who gets the jobs with a specific language is not mixed up. For example, in Fig. 13 of Aihara, different users are associated with bins. So User A could be associated with ADDR#1 (Chong Fig. 2) and the language could be Chinese, but both users C (ADDR#3) and E (ADDR#5) could both request Spanish. Thus, the system could output the languages to separate bins to prevent mix-ups of what users get what jobs. As shown in Chong, giving routing information for the user/translation for the user is already taught. So, in the combined system, the routing would be which receptacle the output would be placed in for that user and may not be initially setup in the beginning, thus reducing setup time for the translation/print job.

In this configuration of combination, since the user can input the number of copies of the document in the various languages (as already in the combination of Chong, Labarge, and Neilsen) and the copies printed are to be output to specific output receptacles (as associated with their selected user) the claim limitations are met.

Regarding claims 4 and 11, which depend from claims 3 and 10, the combination teaches **at least one output receptacle receives hardcopies of said document in a plurality of languages** (if User C and User E are of different languages [see Fig. 13 of Aihara], then bin 3 would receive a plurality of languages).

Regarding claims 21 and 22, which depend from claims 3 and 10, the combination teaches that **user input specifies a specific number of hardcopies** (as taught in the combination of Neilsen that the user can set up a specific number of hardcopies for each language/user) **in each of a plurality of languages** (for each user/language of Fig. 2 of Chong, the user would be able to select the number of copies in the combination with Labarge [Microsoft WORD printing] and Neilsen [number of copies explicitly stated]) **to be output to each specific output receptacle** (by selecting the user to output to, the user automatically selects what bin the job is going to because each user is associated with a bin in the combination of claim 3, thus, by selecting a user and number of copies, the number of copies to each receptacle is set).

8. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Labarge and Chong in view of Neilsen and Aihara.

Regarding claim 23, Labarge teaches a system (Fig. 1, Fig. 2) for executing a print job of an electronic document (p 25 teaches the personal computer hooked up to a printer for printing from WORD or a browser), the system comprising:

a translation module (translation services 220, Fig. 3 - translation module is initiated by selecting TRANSLATION from the 215 menu) of a printer driver (software application 210 is word processing software that can be used to drive a printer for printing [e.g. Microsoft WORD p 34, p 25]) running on a host computer (host PC 20 includes program modules p 23 – 25, Fig. 3), wherein said translation module accepts user input specifying at least one additional language into which a document of a print job is to be translated (Fig. 3, user selects from list 220; step 435, Fig. 4) and calls a translation program to perform translation of the document (calls the translation program on the translation server 270; step 465 of Fig. 4 as selected with the 232 button); and

a printer (printer can be connected to the pc 20 for printing – p 25) for printing said print job including at least one hardcopy of said document translated into said additional language (printing from Internet browser and Word processing software inherent to the system of Labarge).

While Labarge teaches performing translations of documents via a user selection, Labarge does not specifically teach that the system can have multiple translations requested at once ('print job containing translations in a plurality of languages').

However, Chong teaches a very similar system of submitting selections (by a user) of translations for a document and then document can be output back to the user/printed/mailed/faxed, etc... (see B of Fig. 1). Examiner notes another similarity to Labarge

Art Unit: 2624

in that the request to translate can come via a network (see A of Fig. 1) and thus could possibly come from a similar client system as in Labarge ('transmitted to the computer server system 10' in col. 5 line 40 further illustrates this). Further, Chong teaches the print job contains translations in a plurality of languages of said document (the print job contains plural languages throughout the system, original language inputted and additional languages translated to, see Figs. 1 and 2). For further discussion and explanation of Chong, see Office Action dated 5/19/05.

Thus, Chong has the features of not only selecting to translate a document (as Labarge does) but also the advantageous features of allowing a user to select plural languages for translation at once as well as select users to route them all to (Fig. 2). These allow the user to select addressees as well as many languages at once instead of one at a time in Labarge. Other added features of Chong are that instead of just returning the translation in a browser in Labarge, the combination could return the translation in variety of ways (see B of Fig. 1).

These motivations would have made it obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the system features of Chong to the system of Labarge, specifically adding the abilities to translate multiple languages, send/print for multiple users, and output in a variety of ways.

Chong teaches the selection of users to print for, including the languages for each user (Fig. 2) and information as to how to route the printouts to the user (address info of Fig. 2) and Labarge specifically teaches that the document editing software can be Microsoft WORD (which has the selection of number of copies in the print menu). Further, both of the patents of Chong and Labarge focus mainly on the translation features and leave more of the well known printing aspects to other art.

Thus, the combination does not specifically teach in the selection of how many hardcopies of each print job for each user.

Neilsen teaches selecting the number of hardcopies to print for a print job (Fig. 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that for each translation of Chong it would be beneficial to be able to select how many copies for that language/person. The motivation for doing so would be to allow multiple people (at one address) receive multiple copies of a job. For example, if one of the users being sent to is in an office that prefers German, that person could be sent 10 copies of German translation for the whole office, and so forth. Thus, adding a number of hardcopies option to the selections of Chong Fig. 2 would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

While the combination teaches choosing a user to translate and print for, including how many copies, the combination does not specifically disclose selecting an output receptacle for the jobs to be output. Further, Chong and Labarge and Neilsen all teach a printer, but they do not go into specifics in the operation of the paper ejection units.

Aihara teaches associating a user with an output bin (Figs. 11 and 13).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that if the different users selected in Fig. 2 of Chong/Labarge were picking up the jobs at the local printer (suggested in Fig. 1 of Chong), that it would be beneficial to have separate bins for the users. The motivation for doing so would have been to place different translations in different bins so who gets the jobs with a specific language is not mixed up. For example, in Fig. 13 of Aihara, different users are associated with bins. So User A could be associated with ADDR#1 (Chong Fig. 2) and the language could be Chinese, but both users C (ADDR#3) and E (ADDR#5) could both request

Art Unit: 2624

Spanish. Thus, the system could output the languages to separate bins to prevent mix-ups of what users get what jobs. As shown in Chong, giving routing information for the user/translation for the user is already taught. So, in the combined system, the routing would be which receptacle the output would be placed in for that user and may not be initially setup in the beginning, thus reducing setup time for the translation/print job.

In this configuration of combination, since the user can input the number of copies of the document in the various languages (as already in the combination of Chong, Labarge, and Neilsen) and the copies printed are to be output to specific output receptacles (as associated with their selected user) the claim limitations are met.

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Hecht et al. (US 2002/0077805) teaches system and method for distributing multilingual documents. Johnson et al. (US 5568383) teaches natural language translation system and document transmission network with translation loss information and restrictions.

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

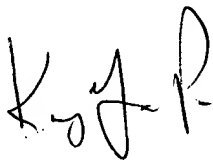
Art Unit: 2624

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lucas Divine whose telephone number is 571-272-7432. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 7:30am - 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Moore can be reached on 571-272-7437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



KING Y. POON
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Lucas Divine
Examiner
Art Unit 2624

ljd